

The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 386.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

PIANOFORTES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been appointed AGENTS in Hongkong for the Sale of the
PIANOFORTES
MANUFACTURED BY
BROADWOOD, COLLARD & COLLARD, and
CHAPPELL, of London, and they have on view, for Sale or Hire, a Large Selection of various Styles.

Comprising:—
A BROADWOOD'S CONCERT GRAND, COTTAGE GRANDS, SHORT-GRANDS, COTTAGE PIANOS AND PIANINOS, made expressly for this Climate.

They have also for Sale CHAPPELL'S Latest MUSIC, including "IOLANTHE," GILBERT and SULLIVAN'S Latest OPERA.

PIANOS tuned and kept in thorough Repair by an experienced TUNER from Messrs. BROADWOOD & SON'S.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1883. [296]

Insurances.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33. RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., LE YAT LAU, Esq., LO YEOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST. Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00 PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00 SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and Accumulations, 8th May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. FINCKVOSS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq., A. J. M. INVERAR, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether the Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [83]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents, ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED).....\$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

MR. MOORE has been recommended to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Soap-root Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

MR. MOORE has succeeded in being able to get this wash on the market without allowing it to be counterfeited, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co., VARIETY STORE, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [151]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, the 28th day of April, 1883, at No. 131, Queen's Road East, (opposite the French Convent), at Noon,

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE COLONY, consisting of

DINING, DRAWING, and BED ROOM SUITES.

Also, One HARMONIUM by BOOSEY & Co. Octaves.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash.

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1883. [316]

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from R. G. ALFORD, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, at his Residence No. 5, West Terrace, on

MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—

EBONIZED DRAWING ROOM CHAIRS, COUCHES and TABLES, CARPETS, CURTAINS, MIRRORS, DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, IRON BEDSTEPS and MATRESSES, WARDROBES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, TOILET GLASSES, DRESSING TABLES, &c., &c.

Also, A COTTAGE PIANO by LUNAN OF LUBECK. Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture on view, on the morning of the day of Sale.

TERMS.—Cash.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [308]

Intimations.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHOPKEEPERS AND OTHERS.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared to let for a term not exceeding FIVE YEARS (after completion) SIX HANDSOME SHOPS on the Basement of the Hotel Building.

For further particulars, apply to LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1883. [296]

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ORIGINAL

SCRIP CERTIFICATE No. 1,973, dated 18th June, 1880, for THREE SHARES in the above Company, standing in the name of REUBEN SOLOMON, has been LOST, and should the same not be produced before the 9th May next a Duplicate thereof will be issued to REUBEN SOLOMON, and no transaction taking place under the said ORIGINAL SCRIP CERTIFICATE, No. 1,973, will be recognized by the Company.

By Order, D. MCLAURIN, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1883. [278]

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the Undersigned have this day been REMOVED to the 1st Floor of 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, above Ach's Furniture Store.

DENNYS & MOSSOP, Solicitors and Notaries Public.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1883. [246]

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATOR DE BEROAMO and late of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give lessons in Music, Singing, and the Piano-forte.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

LOST.

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON between Murray Pier and Government House, A GOLD LOCKET, with MONOGRAM and CREST.

The Finder will be REWARDED, if necessary, on RETURNING the same to the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [260]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSEAR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LOW FLAX CROWN

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

ISMAIL ELLIAS.

MILLINER & DRAPER, GENERAL DEALER IN EUROPEAN GOODS, INDIAN SHOP-KEEPER, INDIAN USEFUL ARTICLES OF CLOTHING, ALL AT MODERATE RATES.

No. 28, LYNDBURST TERRACE, HONGKONG.

FRENCH Prints for Dresses, different patterns; French Embroidery, edging and insertion; Indian Malmai and Jagunathi Cloth; Cotton Dhoria and Cotton Gauze; Quilling Cloth; Gauze Flannels, different kinds; Shawl Flannels, Victoria Lawns, Table Cloths, white and coloured; American Drills; Gentlemen's Gauze Under-shirts; Turkey Towels; Table Cloth, Teller Covers; Mosquito Net; Window Curtains, Ribbons of all sorts, Ladies' Boyland Girls' Shoes, Combs, Stockings, Socks, PIP Cushions, Canadian Silk, Gentlemen's Collars, Gentlemen's Shirts, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1883. [311]

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

EX S.S. "GLENCOE."

WHITE DRESS MATERIALS. CREAM DRESS MATERIALS. NUNS' VEILINGS in every Color. SUMMER BEIGES in every Color. GALATEAS for Boys' Washing Suits. WHITE INDIA MUSLINS. MULL CORD MUSLINS. WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS. BLACK and COLORED SUNSHADES. LADIES' PATENT LEATHER SLIPPERS. LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES.

EX S.S. "GLENOGLE."

New Patterns in POMPADOUR SATEENS. Plain Colored SATEENS in every Shade. FRENCH PERCALES in every Pattern. Specialities in ZEPHYR CHECKS. CANVAS CORSETS for Summer Wear. SUMMER PAJAMAH FLANNELS. Novelties in LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS. Trimmings and Untrimmed HATS & BONNETS. A Choice Selection of FLOWERS. OSTRICH TIPS & FLATS in Light Colours. INSTRUMENTS in Great Variety.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO., VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [249]

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

MY QUEEN WALTZ.

VIOLET'S WALTZ.

LE PREMIER PAS POLKA.

ALL WALTZES.

SWEETHEARTS WALTZ.

OFFICERS' WALTZ.

TRUE TILL DEATH SONG.

CRAMER'S DANCE ALBUMS.

NEW BOOKS.

BABER'S TRAVELS IN WESTERN CHINA.

MAX MULLER'S INDIA.

GRANES LECTURES ON ART.

NEW PARLIAMENTARY BLUE BOOKS ON CHINA.

LECKY'S WRINKLES IN NAVIGATION.

PARALLEL NEW TESTAMENTS.

THE AUSTRALIANS IN ENGLAND.

LANDELL'S THROUGH SIBERIA.

GLAZEBROOK'S PHYSICAL OPTICS.

THE AGE OF FIRE AND GRAVEL BY DONNELLY.

SEDDWICK'S LIGHT.

G. W. TROVERBIS.

FOREIGN OFFICE LIST.

NEW FANCY GOODS.

SWINBURNE'S POEMS AND BALLADS.

PROCTOR'S LEISURE READINGS.

GASSELL'S DICTIONARY OF COOKERY.

MARKHAM'S WAR BETWEEN PERU AND CHILI.

COAN'S LIFE IN HAWAII.

OSWALD'S ZOOLOGICAL STUDIES.

GRIFFITH'S COREA.

BONWICK'S PORT PHILLIP SETTLEMENT.

NEW SYSTEMS OF LEARNING LANGUAGES.

ARTISTS' GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

BEZIQUE AND SQUEEZER PLAYING CARDS.

W. BREWER, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [703]

KELLY & WALSH'S NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.

SONGS.

Some Day.....M. Wellings.

The Roman Lass.....Stephen Adams.

For Pity's Sake.....Stephen Adams.

Moon-Daisies.....Stephen Adams.

In a Quiet Old Village.....A. S. Gatty.

Going to Market.....L. Ditch.

O Strange and Sweet.....Nessler.

When I was young.....Nessler.

Woman's Love and Kisses.....Nessler.

The Pride O' Deal.....Kinross.

King Henry's Song.....A. Sullivan.

The Bell-Ringer.....Wallace.

Thine Image only.....Nessler.

Spring a Leak.....Stephen Adams.

At the Porch.....Caldicott.

A Song of Delos.....Lonasli.

The Bird and the Cross.....Molloy.

Three Merry Men.....Molloy.

A Weathercock.....Seymour Smith.

Would I had So Green.....Sung by Mrs. Langtry.

Love's Secret.....Marriott.

The Haven of Rest.....Bentley.

One among Twenty.....Bentley.

Lyke as a Ship.....Cunningham.

Requiescant.....Stanford.

Le Parlate d'Amor.....Counod.

True British Soldier.....Barri.

Outside.....Barnett.

Open the door to me.....E. M. St. John.

Beyond the Stars.....Barri.

So the World goes.....Bendall.

Sweet Day so Cool.....Sullivan.

Yeoman's Wedding Song.....Ponlatowski.

The Miller and the Maid.....Marzials.

Leaving yet Loving.....Marzials.

In the North Country.....Marzials.

If only.....Marzials.

Told in the Twilight.....Molloy.

Because I did.....Molloy.

Great Grandmother.....Molloy.

Little Maid of China.....Molloy.

Hearts.....Pinsuit.

The British Tar.....Bentley.

Teach me to forget.....F. Moir.

Behind the Clouds.....Coward.

At the Ferry.....M. Wellings.

Kismet.....Molloy.

Dear Face.....Goodave.

Death or Glory.....Matti.

The Reason Why.....Adelmann.

Father O' Flynn.....Stanford.

Il Mio Carlo.....Campana.

The Little Hero.....Stephen Adams.

His Fame.....A. L. Mora.

To be or Not to be.....Hutchison.

Gold.....F. L. Moir.

Is my lover on the Sea.....F. L. Moir.

One; two; three.....Berger.

Spig of Edelweiss.....Jacobi.

The old Barge.....Behrend.

In the Gleaming.....Lady A. Hill.

At Noon tide.....Lady A. Hill.

In the Moonlight.....Lady A. Hill.

Jack and Jill.....Tovey.

The Old Poetry.....Molloy.

DANCE MUSIC.

My Queen Valse.....Cote.

Dolores Valse.....Waldteufel.

Dreamland Valse.....Batho.

Au Printemps Valse.....Waldteufel.

La Source Valse.....Waldteufel.

Le Premier Baiser Valse.....Waldteufel.

Valse Venitienne.....Waldteufel.

Down Stream Waltzes.....Henry.

Les Yeux de Fanchette Valse.....Robinson.

Secret of Love Valse.....Greville.

Scotch Beauties Waltz.....Crowe.

Whip Foot Will Waltz.....Kinkel.

Mello Valse.....Waldteufel.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, April 14th, 1883. [560]

JUST RECEIVED.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT

SHOES.

CHILDRENS'.....FROM \$0.35 PER PAIR.

LADIES'.....FROM \$1.00 PER PAIR.

ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1883. [579]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

DURING my absence Mr. STEWART MUNN MCLEISH will SIGN my Name for Procurement.

Wm. CRUICKSHANK.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1883. [232]

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. C. ANDERSON will act as SURVEYOR for the BUREAU VERITAS at this Port until further notice.

ROBT. MCMURDO.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1883. [282]

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERSOF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
AERATED WATERS.THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.
Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1883.

A special meeting of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce held on March 15th, to consider the proposed amendment of the Indian Procedure Code, Mr. H. R. GRENFELL, governor of the Bank of England, expressed his opinion that the subject involved a political rather than a commercial question, and strongly advised the Chamber not to commit itself to an expression of opinion with regard to it, and not to be drawn, as so many Chambers of Commerce had been, into the discussion of questions, verging closely, if not entirely, upon the dangerous ground of politics. Although the wisdom of Mr. GRENFELL'S view, on what has certainly of late become a far too common practice, was apparent to a large majority of the council, there were several members present with political proclivities, who apparently held the same notions of the functions of a Chamber of Commerce, as those entertained by our local authority, Mr. F. BULKLEY JOHNSON of the firm of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. This gentleman, it will be remembered, at a meeting of the Hongkong Chamber, held on March 14th, referred triumphantly to the fact that his annual report showed that the Chamber had travelled outside of the usual business, and had dealt with affairs political in addition to matters commercial. In the London Chamber, singularly enough, the principal advocate of interference in politics, was Mr. BULLEN SMITH, of the famous firm of MATHESON & Co. In Mr. BULLEN SMITH'S opinion, the questions raised by Mr. LIBERT'S celebrated bill, dealing with the subject of criminal procedure in India, partook much more largely of a commercial than a political character, and he explained at some length his reasons for coming to that conclusion. He alluded particularly to the short seasons during which silk cocoons, indigo, tea, and other crops were gathered, and to the ease with which false accusations might be made by unscrupulous natives against Europeans at such times, the danger being that Indian magistrates uninfluenced and unsupported by European opinion would be led by their own countrymen, and often convict, with an appearance of justice, those Europeans upon whom the collection of crops depended. Such power, if given, would inflict a serious injury upon invested capital throughout our Indian possessions. However, notwithstanding Mr. BULLEN SMITH'S eloquence, after some further discussion, the following resolution was carried without opposition:—"That the subject of the Criminal Procedure (India) Bill is not one about which it would be advisable for the Council of this Chamber to express its collective opinion."

As Mr. LIBERT'S bill—which, it may be noted, has created a great deal of excitement and discussion both in India and at home—does not at present have any direct bearing on the criminal procedure of this Colony, it would serve no useful end to discuss it in these columns. Our object in alluding to the question brought before the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce, was merely to point out for the information of the members of our local institution, that this important body has distinctly and unmistakably repudiated political functions and responsibilities. It is, we opine, important to know that the views of Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON in regard to the duties and status of our local Chamber, explained in his famous manifesto attacking Governor HENNESSY, in the last annual report, and in his celebrated speech (delivered to an audience composed of five members outside the executive) at the City Hall a few weeks ago, have not been supported in the powerful metropolitan institution; but, on the contrary, have been decided to be injudicious and unwarranted, for there can be little doubt that Mr. GRENFELL'S references to certain Chambers of Commerce having lately been drawn into the discussion of questions verging closely, if not entirely, upon the dangerous ground of politics, were meant specially to apply to Hongkong. Mr. JOHNSON'S rabid attack on our late Governor on political grounds, having been issued in his capacity of Chairman of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce. As we have contended from the first that Mr. JOHNSON'S claims that the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce possessed an important political status, and was really the only representative body in the Colony, were based on an entire misconception of actual facts and of the scope of the Chamber's duties and privileges; as we further condemned the action of the honourable the unofficial member of the Legislative Council for using his position as chairman of a commercial institution to issue a most vile and unwarranted political manifesto, grossly and unfairly assailing the private character and official reputation of the distinguished officer who for five years represented Her Majesty in this Colony; and finally as we adversely criticised on public grounds those portions of the Chamber's last annual report which needlessly interfered in matters entirely outside the province of any purely mercantile association, it gives us great satisfaction to know that our opinions, expressed at various times, have been upheld by influential bodies like the London Chamber of Commerce.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, April 24th.

THE AFFIRMATION BILL.
In the House of Commons, in the debate on the 2nd reading of the affirmation bill, Mr. Cross, Member for Lancashire (South-West) moved its rejection and Mr. Torrens seconded; the debate was adjourned.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor went up to Canton by the steamer *Kiukiang* this morning. We are requested to state that Lady Bowen will not be able to receive visitors at Government House to-morrow.

A CONVOCACTION of United Service Chapter will be held in Freemasons' Hall, this evening, at 7.30 for 8 o'clock precisely.

THE American bark *Penobscot* went round to the Aberdeen Dock this morning, and the *Robert Porter* went over to Kowloon.

A LONDON Emergency of United Service, No. 1341, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Saturday evening next, at 7.30 for 8 o'clock precisely.

We are informed by the Agent of the P. & O. S. N. Co., that the company's steamer *Sutlej*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for this port on the morning of the 21st instant, at 8 o'clock.

THE Shanghai *Courier* states that the water-mark at Hankow when the *Fuhwa* left on the 17th inst. was 16 ft. 1 in., and at *Kiukiang* 16 ft. 2 in. The water was then rising fast, 2 ft. at Hankow in 24 hours, and at *Kiukiang* 17 inches.

It is stated that a branch of the Black Hand Secret Society, which has such extensive ramifications in Spain, has been discovered in the North of Portugal. Several members have, it is asserted, been arrested, and important papers seized. Troops have been sent to the assistance of the local authorities.

SAVES the *Courier*—We mentioned a short time ago the arrival of two large guns, by the steamer *Maralia* for the Chinese Government. We understand that these guns are intended for Fort Arthur which the Chinese are fortifying, and it is said that the *Maralia* received a very handsome offer to take them on to their destination, but on account of the difficulty in landing them the offer was refused. The guns are awaiting a favourable opportunity to be sent north.

THE *Spectator* calculates that Gustave Doré must have made eight illustrations a day, on an average, during the second fifteen years of his life. At thirty years he had published 44,000.

"MR. JINKINS, did you ever give much attention to astronomy?" "Quite enough, Mrs. Badger." "Well, sir, what's your opinion about the stars?" "My opinion about the stars? Why, I think they should have been hung about seven miles lower, so as to have lit this earth of ours after dusk, and saved us this enormous expense on gas and electric lights."

A LONDON telegram dated the 15th inst., states that Sir Edward E. Malet, K.C.B., Her Majesty's Consul-General in Egypt, has been offered and has refused the appointment of Minister to Peking. From this it would appear that the *Pall Mall Gazette* did not speak without good cause when it authoritatively announced months ago that Sir Thomas Wade, would not return to China.

WRITING to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Mr. Gladstone states that the question of placing the management of Scottish affairs under a Cabinet Minister has been occupying the attention of the Government, who are anxious that the administrative system in each of the three kingdoms should be such as to promote the highest attainable degree of efficiency in the working.

It is announced in home papers that the German Minister of Marine has tendered his resignation. Admiral von Stosch has been led to take this course, partly on account of a difference with the Chancellor in reference to the recent action of the captain of the German corvette *Elisabeth* at Swatow, and partly because the Cabinet declined to accept the Admiral's proposal to expend the sum of thirty millions of marks on the fortifications of Kiel, the chief naval port of the Empire.

A MARITZBURG correspondent of a London paper says:—"The hope is earnestly expressed here that before action is taken with regard to the alleged Boer aggressions an independent inquiry will be made into the facts of the situation in conjunction with the Transvaal Government. Nothing is more likely than the proposed action to make the Africander Bond an active reality and lead to civil war on a ruinous scale. Dutch irritation against the British is quite strong enough already."

It is stated that Russia has proposed to the other European Powers that they should take part with her in the establishment of an international force of detective police to cope with secret organisations of all kinds, including Anarchists, Nihilists, and Fenians. The draft has been submitted, and is based upon the principle that Nihilism and Socialism are common crimes. France, Switzerland, and Austria have given their adhesion to the principle of the anti-revolutionary alliance.

SAYS the *Overland Mail*—Mr. Biggar's last hope is dashed to the ground. A new trial in the suit "Hyland v. Biggar" has been refused, and the member for Cavan will have to pay his cool for the privileges of having united his prayers with those of his sometime captivator, and having added to her store of boots and stockings. These advantages are rather dear at the price, even to a man who can proudly own himself worth 20c. of, but Mr. Biggar has really no one but himself to thank for his misfortunes. The plaintiff's case, robbed of the invaluable support of Mr. Patrick Egan, was really too attenuated to command a verdict, but the defendant's fatal candour ruined the best chance in the world; and Joseph of Cavan—who differs so mournfully from the Joseph of Scripture history and Fielding's fiction—is now a sadder and, it is to be hoped, a wiser man.

ANOTHER good man gone wrong. We read in a home paper that at Kilgetty, Pembrokeshire, the Rev. John Higley, a Primitive Methodist minister, has eloped with the wife of a local preacher named Drinn. The woman has written to her husband stating that "she will not trouble him again." This habit of coveting what is supposed to be the most precious of our neighbours' goods and chattels is becoming alarmingly prevalent amongst "the elect." Perhaps there is something pestilential in the love feasts and other religious ceremonies of the Methodists! Peradventure these chosen vessels of religion are weak in the flesh, and probably not over scrupulous in defining the terms *meum et tuum* where woman, lovely woman is concerned! They are certainly reducing religion to the level of a ghastly burlesque, and divesting "the cloth" of the respect which a presumed sacred profession has hitherto claimed for its apostles.

We are greatly obliged to the correspondents who so kindly sent us a copy of the *Strait Intelligence*, containing a choice specimen of the very coarse and exceedingly feeble venom of Mr. James Carmichael. Our public policy has never been characterised by snobbish exclusiveness, nor can we be accused of having patronised the kid-glove style of literary warfare. However, the line must be drawn somewhere, and as we believe with the ancient sage that "he that toucheth pitch shall be defiled therewith" we consider it judicious to draw the line at Mr. James Carmichael and the low, scurrilous "rag" known as the *Strait Intelligence*. When Carmichael left Shanghai, one of the newspapers published in that settlement plainly impeached his honesty; and the journal on which he had been employed roundly stated that he was a discredit to journalism. In addition to this, we have proved him to be a liar, a sneak, and a blackguard; and as people here know nothing of, and care less either for the *Strait Intelligence* or its editor, we do not think it worth while to prostitute our columns by making further references to a contemptible scoundrel whose existence can be safely ignored. This paragraph is written specially for the information of our Singapore subscribers, who may not be acquainted with the true character of the *Judas* heart of journalism they have in their midst.

THE Brazilian Navy is to be increased by the immediate construction of eight gunboats and twenty-four torpedo boats.

ACCORDING to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, the longest bridge in the world is in China. It is at Lagang, over an arm of the China sea, and is five miles long, seventy feet in height, with a roadway seventy feet wide, and is built entirely of stone and has three hundred arches. The pampet is a balustrade and each of the pillars, which are seventy five feet apart, supports a pedestal, on which is placed a lion twenty-five feet long, made of one block of marble.

SAYS the *Economist*—Messrs. Russell & Co., of New York, China, and London, offer for subscription \$1,000,000, in bonds of \$1,000, or £205 each, at par. The issue is made against railroad equipment and rolling-stock leased to railroad companies in the United States, with a view to ultimate purchase. It is pointed out that the bonds are secured by the obligation of the Equipment Company itself, the obligation of the leasing railroad company, and the rolling-stock itself. The subscribed capital of the Equipment Company is \$1,500,000, and the amount paid up \$900,000.

A VERY sad occurrence is reported in a Scotch paper. On February 27th when the remains of a Mrs. Greig were about to be removed from her residence for interment in the church yard in Montrose, Captain Greig, the son of the deceased, who was chief mourner at the funeral, was suddenly seized with illness and expired on the spot. Captain Greig was well known in Hongkong and Shanghai when in command of the steamer *Glamis Castle*. It was a brother of Captain Greig's who was murdered on board the schooner *Nymph* by his mate Brown, off the Forfarshire coast, some twenty years ago. Brown was tried for the crime in the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, convicted, and hanged at Montrose.

At the public auction of house properties in Bonham Strand and Jervois Street, held by Mr. J. M. Guedes yesterday afternoon, the house No. 79 Jervois Street was bought by a foreign gentleman, for \$10,400, and the same purchaser paid \$25,300 for No. 81 Jervois Street and No. 54 Bonham Strand. The property No. 53 Bonham Strand passed into Chinese hands at \$15,550. These four houses were purchased during the land mania about two years ago for \$88,500, so that the speculation has resulted in a clear loss of \$27,250, outside such contingencies as interest, &c. We hear that the late owner of these houses has lost during the month by the sale of three other properties the comfortable sum of \$123,000. He has several other lots to dispose of, all of which will be cleared out without reserve, as he has come to the conclusion that house property in Hongkong is very bad "fung shui."

"CUTTLE" the weekly twaddler of our evening contemporary, pretends to be a great stickler for the proprieties, a paragon of good taste. In the column and a half of childish rubbish which is used for "padding" in last night's *China Mail*, this impertinent noodle goes out of his way, apparently for the express purpose of injuring the prospect of the Mastodon Minstrels, who are shortly expected here. Referring to the posters put up in several prominent places of the colony by the agents of the Mastodons, this self appointed critic and champion of fair play says:—"It would be very easy to run to earth the individuals who were struck with this happy thought for advertising their miserable show." The "individuals" require no running to earth, and we would ask Mr. "Cuttle" how he comes to know that the Mastodon Minstrels performance is "a miserable show." Has he ever seen them perform? Has he read the press notices of their exhibitions in Sydney and throughout the Australian colonies? No; "Cuttle" knows just as much about the Mastodons as he knows of common sense and good taste—and that is nothing at all. We refer to this matter simply to express our surprise that the editor of any newspaper could make himself so mean as to allow such a disgraceful and uncalled-for libel and injustice to appear in print. "Cuttle" is beneath contempt; and as only a select few—very few—ever read the *China Mail* the Mastodons are not likely to suffer any pecuniary damage, or any loss of caste, owing to this latest phase of honest and respectable journalism.

THE annual tea race appears to be causing some excitement amongst the partisans of the various steamers in the north, although an opinion generally prevails that, bar accidents, the affair will prove a mere "walk-over" for the *Stirling Castle*. The *Glengyle* is said to be the most dangerous opponent of the "Castle" champion, but supporters of this steamer want an allowance of several days from last year's winner. It is rumoured that the O. & O. S. Co.'s well known mail steamers *Galle* and *Belgic* will be expressly put off the Hongkong and San Francisco line to take tea to London; but even in their best days these Atlantic liners were no match for such vessels as the *Glengyle* and *Glengyle*, to say nothing of that greyhound of the East, the *Stirling Castle*, which is undoubtedly the fastest ocean going steamer afloat. The following probable movements of the fleet of tea steamers appears in Messrs. Wheelock and Company's freight circular:—

FROM HANKOW FOR LONDON.	
Stirling Castle	Bendal (?)
Loudoun Castle	Sikh
Bothwell Castle	Afghan (?)
Carnarvonshire	Triumph
Glengyle	Albany
Glenfin	Belgic
Glengoe	Celtic
Glencary	Hesperia
FROM HANKOW FOR ODESSA.	
Kostroma	Nishni Novgorod
Russia	Catherine II
Petersburg	Moscow
FROM HANKOW FOR LONDON VIA FOCHOW.	
Breconshire	Radnorshire
FROM HANKOW FOR NEW YORK.	
Glenavon	Lord of the Isles
Pembrokeshire	Bonvenue

THE Tientsin correspondent to the *N. C. Daily News* says:—Sad tales come from Mongolia, where, since the drought of last summer and the heavy fall of snow recently, large numbers of people have perished from want of food; and camels, horses and sheep, from want of fodder. Quantities of teas are found between the stages, with the dead camels and their owners.

SAYS the *Shanghai Mercury*—We learn that Baron von Seckendorff, of the German Diplomatic Service, has been appointed temporarily to the I. G. Vice-Consulate at Swatow. Any more mud squabbles with the mandarins in the wind? We shall not be surprised to see the inquisitive *Mis*, or perhaps the pitiless *Wolf*, putting in an appearance again in that interesting southern port.

THE steamer *Haan* which, as we announced the other day, went ashore at Lower Nine Forts on the Peiho river, has been towed off all right. She arrived in Shanghai on the 19th inst. Mr. Fairlie, the chief officer, who had one of his legs broken by the carrying away of a hauser whilst an attempt was being made to get the vessel off the bank, has been conveyed to the hospital at Tientsin.

"I SHOULD like to be excused from jury duty, your Honor," said an old gentleman in the Criminal Court yesterday. "What excuse have you to offer?" asked Judge Phelps. "I'm not in good health." "Have you a physician's certificate to that effect?" "No, your Honor." "Then you'll have to serve." "But, Judge, there's another reason." "What is it?" "I often get cranky." "Cross off his name," commanded the Court, much amused. The old gentleman hobbled out, and there was a titter in the Court room.—*Baltimore Sun*.

WONG TIN, a fruit stall keeper at No. 43, Holly-wood Road, was up before Mr. Wodehouse this morning on a charge of obstructing the pathway. Inspector Grimble stated that Wong had his stall on the footway, taking up the whole of it. He had warned the fruit seller on eight different occasions without inducing him to shift his camp. Wong, in his defence, stated that he paid the sum of \$2 to the Tans Lau stationery shop for keeping his stall there, and he could not see why he should be compelled to leave the ground he paid for. The case was remanded so that the master of the Stationery shop might be brought up. His Worship eventually fined the obstructionist in the sum of \$1.00 and ordered him to take his stall to another spot.

THE German correspondent of a London contemporary says it is reported on good authority that the so-called Nord-Ostsee Canal Question (construction of a canal from the North Sea to the Baltic, through the province of Holstein) has again been taken in hand by the Government, which has accepted the project of Mr. Dahlstroem, of Hamburg, as a basis for further consultation in the matter. Mr. Dahlstroem, who is supported by some Hamburg capitalists, proposes to commence the canal at Brunsbüttel, on the Elbe, about sixteen miles above Cuxhaven, whence it is to run in a curved line to Kiel, where it enters the Baltic. It is said that the intended augmentation of the forts around Kiel has been postponed in view of the canal being formed.

THOMAS FRASER, second officer of the American ship *Wandering Jew*, was brought before Captain Thomsett this morning on a charge of using obscene language towards Captain Tapley on the 23rd instant, whereby a breach of the peace might have taken place. Henry Tapley, master of the American ship *Wandering Jew*, now in Harbour, stated that last Monday at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon he went on board, having his wife with him. On arrival there the chief officer reported to him that the 2nd mate had beaten the carpenter and one of the seamen. Soon after this he heard very loud talking amidships, so he went to the defendant and told him that he had company on board and also told him not to make a noise. Upon this the second mate became more boisterous, and spoke so loudly that he could be heard all over the ship. He was using dirty language. The chief officer told Fraser, to get into his room and be quiet. The defendant refused to be quiet and said that no man could make him go into his room. He and the chief officer had to use force to put the rebellious mate into his room, when he made a still greater noise, cursing and swearing. He then retired into his cabin and while at dinner heard the report of a pistol. He ran on deck and the chief mate told him that he could not find the pistol. A seaman came aft to say that the second mate was "foul-up" a sword and he was afraid to remain forward. The noise continued till nearly 9 o'clock. He did not send for the police as he wanted to summon the peace disturber. The defendant's character is fairly good, but he is rather rough with the crew. One of the seamen of the *Wandering Jew* corroborated the statements made by the skipper and further stated that he had been struck on the cheek by the defendant, who used very filthy language towards him and the others on board. The second mate stated that he was heavily drunk and did not recollect anything of the affair. Captain Thomsett fined defendant in the sum of \$50, in default, one month's hard labor. Fraser, at his own request, was sent to the U.S. Consulate to see if he could get Colonel Mosby to induce his skipper to pay the fine. It would appear, however, that Fraser is a "bad hat" as the Colonel sent back the following letter to his Worship. "The master of the American ship *Wandering Jew* has laid a complaint against his 2nd mate, Thomas Fraser, for assaulting some of the crew and I have requested the Harbour Master to arrest and try him." John S. Mosby. After receipt of the above letter the boisterous second officer was walked into the "Retreat."

GIUW ATAI, fishmonger, Shek Afuk, gardener, and Lo Wo Fo, fisherman, were again before Mr. Wodehouse this morning charged with kidnapping a girl of 7 years of age at Yow Mah Ti. Mr. Holmes appeared for the prisoner, Chung Mi, the mother of the girl, stated that her husband is at present absent from the colony. She lives at Yow-mah with her two daughters, one aged 7 and the other 5 years. On the 16 instant her eldest daughter went out to make purchases at about 8 a.m., and never returned till Monday last at 3 p.m. The prisoners are perfectly unknown to her. The same day that the child went out, she reported the matter to the police. Ching cheung, the girl in question, who is only about three feet high, being duly cautioned, stated that last witness is her mother, and that she was 7 years old. Some days back she went out to play in the morning when the first prisoner came up and said he would buy some lollies for her. She went with him to a shop where some pea shoots were being boiled. He gave her something to eat and she was kept in that house for two nights. After that they both walked one day on the hills, sleeping on the grass that night they continued to sleep there for two or three nights. One day he left her by herself on the hill and she made her way back to her mother's house. She did not know the 2nd and 3rd prisoners before. The first prisoner was not kind to her, and when she was taken to the pea soup shop she cried and wanted to go home when she was beaten by him. The shop where they went was a long way from her mother's house. She was able to find her way back by following some people who were going in that direction. The 2nd prisoner was in the shop, but she had nothing to do with him as he only washed her face. He did not beat her. She does not know the 3rd prisoner at all. Sing Yee, a widow residing in the same house as the girl's mother, corroborated the complainant's statements and said that as soon as the girl returned she took her to the police station and accompanied by a constable went to the shop in question and there met the 3rd defendant, who said the girl had stayed there one night and had afterwards been taken away. Auling-pin, P.C. 193, stated that on the 21st instant at 2 p.m. the 1st and 2nd defendants came to the station and asked whether 1st defendant having three daughters he could give one to 2nd defendant as he is a good friend of his. They said there was no buying or selling in the matter and the daughter in question was willing to go. The sergeant said if that was the case he thought there was no harm. Both friends then went away. Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock the first prisoner went to the station by himself to say that he did not kidnap the girl, it was another man who had done so and he would point him out. The constable went with him when he pointed out the 3rd prisoner. At this stage there ensued a discussion as to who had pocketed the amount of sale-money, some boat women who were called as witnesses denying knowing anything about the matter. Mr. Holmes, admitted the offence and pleaded in extenuation that there was no cruelty done to the girl, and also that there was no force used in detaining her beyond the beating at the pea soup shop which the girl herself confessed did her no harm at all. The girl was at liberty and not closed up as is usual in such cases. Nothing was known against the 1st defendant. His Worship having sent for Captain Thomsett, both Magistrates sentenced the prisoner to one year's imprisonment, with hard labor, and the other defendants were discharged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

"CUTTLE" AND THE "MINARD CASTLE."
TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
SIR,—In glancing over "Notes by the Way" in last night's *China Mail* I was very much struck with what I consider a most unmanly attack on Captain Skinner, late commander of the *Minard Castle*. "Cuttle" is a fish that evidently emits nothing but what is black; which probably explains the puzzling logic which says that Captain Skinner got off cheaply, but that it is not manly to kick a man when he is down. If one may judge from his mean, cowardly and unprincipled attack on Capt. Skinner, "Cuttle" I should imagine, is only capable of kicking those who are unfortunate enough to be on the ground. The remark that it was a pity Captain Skinner could not control his hunger until he got clear of pilogue waters, I can impute to "Cuttle's" unmanly ignorance.

I am, Sir, Yours truly,

BRUTUS.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1883.

KLUKIANG.

[From *Chin's Correspondent*.]
April 18th.
We have been favoured with the best kind of wet weather here for the last five days, and are now getting used to it, so much so that we would almost regret seeing it clearing up.
"Our Prayers, our Hopes" are all with the recently married couple who are at present spending their honeymoon up at the bungalow, and it is to be hoped that in the event of the clerk of the weather extending his watery favours that far up the hillside, there are no holes in the roof of the bungalow. I regret to have to record the departure this day for the *Pukwa* of Wallace J. Tucker, Esq., for England. It is impossible for people not acquainted with this gentleman to form the slightest conception of the immense popularity he has acquired for himself through his amiability and equally impossible for outsiders to understand the void his absence is likely to create. He leaves here with the best wishes of the whole settlement, and all the gentlemen gave him their cheering cheers from the quarter-deck of the *Odessa* as the *Pukwa* steamed off, and which were responded to by a lengthy hurrah from Tommy and three whistles from Captain Davis.
Mr. Simpson is coming here as Commissioner. He is not a stranger at this port, and I hope he won't forget his eye-glass, this reform scheme, or his Frenchman.
The water is rising, evidently, permanently this time, being 14 1/2 inches and continuing about 15 inches per diem. The Municipal Council are pressing about the Municipal Council. I have been asked to write again when the weather is fine.

HANKOW.

[From Courier Correspondent.]

April 17th.
Ugh! What fearful weather. The Clerk of the Weather was kind enough to favour us with some of his best sunshine for the races, but he has evidently been a loser in these auspicious events, and is now taking it out of us poor residents. Almost every body are complaining of colds.

There is no news here of any importance. The races are still the prominent topic of conversation. Our races like other peoples are generally disappointing, outsiders winning and the favourites hardly able to secure a place. Very little money changed hands, but there were several very pleasant incidents in connection with the Off Day's races.

Mr. Twine, Deputy Commissioner, gave a P. P. Cup, as a farewell compliment to the port, in view of his approaching departure on leave. Mr. Ramsay gave a "Cherry Cup" (his racing colour). Dr. Begg gave a "Sunflower Cup." I cannot say whether this is at the suggestion of Oscar Wilde or not, but there is certainly nothing very wild about either the respected Dr. or his horse. Our ever and very popular "Pitator" gave the "Sevenoaks Cup," "Sevenoaks" being the name of Mr. Fisher's pony, as winner of two events. So ended our Spring Meeting, and now after a little further relaxation, everybody seems thoroughly braced up for the onerous duties of the approaching tea season.

The new Consular buildings are rapidly approaching completion and promise to be alike substantial and ornamental.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.'s new house is all outward appearance quite finished, and a decidedly handsome structure it is. It is without exception the finest building on the Bund, both as regards internal arrangements and external appearance.

The water is rising very rapidly, almost 2 feet during the last 24 hours, being now 16 feet 1 inch.

We have had a couple of visits from Captain Mackay, the popular commander of the late *Whuhu*. His reception amongst his old cronies has been most cordial, testifying in a most gratifying manner, their belief that the lamentable accident resulting in the loss of the *Whuhu* was due to neither neglect nor want of skill on his part.

Owing to the action of the Chinese Tea Guild, we are likely to be favoured with a fine amusing *contredanse* during the tea season. The *Conte* does not at present promise to be large, at least so the Chinese say, but this may be mere "gossip."

It is rumoured that the *Chinglo* is going to race the *Stirling Castle* this year, but the backers of the *Gim* are asking for 24 hours start.

FRANCE AND TONG KING.

The Comte de Saint-Vallier, late Ambassador at the Court of Berlin, addressed a very interesting question in the Senate on the 13th inst. to M. Challemeil-Lacour as to the development of the French colonial system, laying special stress on the intentions of the Government with respect to the Tong King expedition. M. de Saint-Vallier discussed the different markets, showing that Germany and Austria were shutting themselves up, and that Germany was a new rival in the East, where French colonies were suffering from the political vicissitudes at home, and more particularly from the weakness shown by France in Egypt. The Egyptian market itself was well lost; the extreme East was absorbed by England, Germany, and the United States. The only external remedy was to create new markets, and develop the old markets by means of colonies. It was declared, necessary that further light should be thrown on these particular points, namely:—1. Was France's colonial enterprise to be developed? 2. Was France in a position to found prosperous colonies? 3. Was she to extend or to limit her colonial policy? As for himself, he would unhesitatingly answer all these queries in the affirmative. Pledged to a pacific attitude in Europe, France could not do better than extend her influence in countries where her activity could not fairly be viewed with suspicion. But the situation was a difficult one. France's colonies in the East were not sufficiently supported. Moreover, they suffered from the variations of her policy, and especially from her inaction in Egypt. In the Far East she was already beaten, for her mercantile marine was not large enough to take its part of trade. For this the sole remedy was the creation of fresh outlets; the development of new markets by means of colonies. In Africa the French colonial system had been completed by the addition of Tonkin and Cochinchina, which should be supplemented by that of Tong King. That country should be occupied without delay. In Tong King it would be easy to establish an European colony, which would ensure the free navigation of the Red River, that great commercial artery. "I adjure the Government to do so," concluded the Comte de Saint-Vallier, amid long and repeated applause; "but if you will only adopt half measures you had better do nothing at all and recall Challemeil-Lacour. In reply, said M. de Saint-Vallier's patriotic views were in a great measure shared by the Government. The reverses of some ten or twelve years ago had rendered it necessary for France to make her influence felt among distant populations, which had been misled as to her situation. The Government, in its colonial policy, would be guided by two rules—viz., to eschew romantic enterprises, and to enforce respect for French rights, wherever they existed, as wherever they were established by treaty. Still there must not be forgotten that they were above all things, a Continental Power, and must concentrate and husband the forces of the country, though we think it possible to reconcile this principle with the development of our distant interests. As regarded the question of Tong King, the Government had definite resolutions, which it would submit for the consideration of the Senate after the Easter vacation, in the form of a demand for a vote of credit. France could not withdraw her troops, nor could she conquer Tong King. A middle course would be adopted. Referring to the clauses of the Treaty of 1874, he regretted that the Sovereign of Annam had violated the treaty, and recognised the suzerainty of China; and that he had permitted the persecution of French subjects, and encouraged brigandage. The Government was resolved to put an end to this state of things. The head of the expedition recently sent out had only received instructions to restore order and civility for treaties; but he had been compelled to do more, in the presence of serious hostilities. What was now to be done? To withdraw was out of the question. Nor was a conquest of Tong King contemplated; but it was necessary to pursue an energetic policy, lest what is said in China should be believed—viz., that the French occupation was temporary and on the point of coming to an end. The measures which would be submitted would be to occupy permanently certain points of the country, in order to show that France meant to remain and secure the protection of her citizens as well as of foreigners.

"Count de Saint-Vallier, thanked the Minister for the satisfactory explanation.—*L. & C. Express.*"

THE FIRE CYCLE—ITS CAUSE AND ITS REMEDY.

Mr. Cornelius Walford is so widely recognised as an expert on insurance matters that whatever he may have to say upon the subject of the recent lamentable and almost universal multiplicity of great fires is at least deserving of attention. Most persons are aware that, from some occult cause or other, the year "eighty-two" has earned for itself an unenviable notoriety through the number of colossal conflagrations which marked its course; as also for the astounding aggregate of the property thus destroyed. For decades to come, presupposing the normal average is speedily reached, last year will be remembered by insurance managers with anything but kindly recollections. To one and all alike it brought more or less acute disaster; indeed, it is scarcely stretching the truth to affirm that no office throughout the four quarters of the globe realised its customary profit. On the other hand, several were completely ruined, while scores of well-established institutions have had their stability impaired by having to write off a portion of reserve to meet losses then incurred. Should this year prove as unfortunate as the last, there can be no question that the position would become very grave indeed, while a third such period would necessitate a general raising of tariff rates, besides furling dozens of concerns across the waters of Lethe.

In a paper read a few days ago before the Society of Arts "On the Increasing Destruction of Life and Property by Fire—What is the Remedy?" Mr. Walford deals in an enlightened and striking manner with the question of the recent omnipresence of the Fire Demon. It is with his conclusion rather than with his premises or argument we are mostly concerned. No one disputes the fact that "this country has recently been passing through what appears to have been a cycle of disaster in the way of destruction of life and property by fire;" nor will any one disagree with his next remark—"This is not the first instance of such an epidemic of fire; it is safe to predict that it will not be the last." Most persons are presumably aware how strangely the law of averages equalises the annual ratio of fires and all similar contingent phenomena, and, "as it is to be expected, the wider the extent of the recorded observations in various parts of the globe, the more uniform such law of average is seen to be." Nor will it surprise many to learn that any sudden departure from that law of average—such as the result of last year's working shows to have taken place—will have its probable origin in human passions. This theory is a mere postulate demonstrated again and again by statistics, especially in Russia, where, as Mr. Walford points out, a good example is set England.

It is a very naive, he says, that is thus called regarding the statistics of fire destruction. Speaking first of Europe, there is Russia—a country which has become the focus of fire, and in which, as he has a most complete system of fire statistics, all fires in each province being officially reported to the government of that province, and their aggregate and certain details are periodically transmitted to the central government. Of the returns so obtained an enlightened use is made; they are held to indicate the measure of political content or discontent in some degree, the state of social property. The last three years in Russia have marked a deep political convulsion; the destruction by fire has been greater than any in the history of that country. The fires are, in fact, a symptom of the social disorder, or being crushed out, it should never be crushed out.

This paragraph has been quoted intact, as, to our mind, it gives in a nutshell the true cause of the late devastation. Mr. Walford does not indeed go quite so far as to say that national discontent was at the bottom of the mischief, but this is the inference which his proposed remedy suggests, and there can be little doubt that he has once more hit the right nail. In this country, in France, in Russia, in Germany, and in the United States, the last few years have proved increasingly productive of disaster to fire underwriters; and it is not a fact that the socialistic tendencies have been spreading both on the Continent and here, developing into what may be designated open rebellion in Ireland and in Russia? There is no occasion to seek for the "wherefore" in any unusual elemental disturbance, or in special atmospheric conditions, or in the growth of electric lighting, with its still hidden dangers. These influences might affect the problem in a minor degree, but not to the extent we have to note, or any approach thereto. The "bottom cause," as the Americans term it, is to be traced primarily to the gradually extending battle now being waged between capital and labour, between order and disorder; and, secondly, to the precarious condition of trade in various branches, which renders hedging upon the insurance companies a preferable alternative to the bankruptcy court.

As a remedy Mr. Walford proposes:—
That in every case where the cause of fire is not clear that the chief of the fire brigade, or other competent person to be appointed by the local authorities, should be furnished with a formal inquiry into the circumstances of the case; and the results of the inquiry should be transmitted to the Public Protection Committee, which would make known by a local board by means to be determined.

This is sufficiently indefinite in all conscience; but probably the author of the paper alluded to wishes to indicate a general line along which legislation should be pushed rather than to lay down any distinct plan of action. In view of the difficulties in which several offices have been placed, and the admitted inability of others to work on a remunerative basis at present tariff rates, if last year's fire losses are to be frequently repeated, this question obtains a world-wide significance. All persons who have property to insure—especially the honest majority—have an interest in seeing crime detected and punished; for, unless the present development of fraudulent arson is checked, the offices may be compelled to seriously raise their charges both for ordinary and special risks. Inasmuch as the latter are termed, this mutation has actually set in; the offices are far less lenient than formerly in their views as to the risks entailed by certain trades; while upon the Continent there is a wide-spread agitation in favour of all-round higher rates. Mr. Walford pleads earnestly for a tribunal that shall promptly and fearlessly inquire into the origin of each doubtful fire; not for a sham or dilatory investigation, enabling fraud or culpable negligence to be concealed; and he very truthfully adds, "To make fire inquiries, if they are to be so designated—effective, they must be prompt. If the fire occurs to-day, the authorities should be at work to-morrow. Traces become obliterated; escape becomes possible. Therefore, a suitable machinery has to be devised which can meet this essential requirement." This is only the truth; yet it may be feared that, so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, the machinery of law has become far too obsolete and rusty to be ever set in motion with the celerity which sensible people would like to see. The cogs of the antiquated engine are mostly worn out, and want renovating *de novo*. On the other hand, the Indian Executive retains its power of action; if it sees fit to adopt a useful suggestion, it need not go through quite the same amount of tedious routine as is necessary at home; and with this in mind we beg leave to direct attention to the paper in question, which might be properly acted upon for the benefit of Indian insurers.—*Overland Mail.*

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The P. & O. Co.'s steamer, *Suffolk*, with the next English mail, left Singapore, on Saturday, the 21st instant at 8 a.m., and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 27th.

To-day's Advertisements.

UNION LINE.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"MOSSER."

Captain Longley, will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at DAY-LIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [323]

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, FIJI and TASMANIA.)
THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Chartered Steamer
"GORDON CASTLE,"
Captain Waring, will be despatched as above, on or about SATURDAY, the 12th May.
Parcels (all of which must be sent to our Office) will be received up to 4 P.M., on the 11th May.
Contents and Value of Packages must be declared.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [327]

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"MOSSER."

Captain Longley, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Yokohama, unless notice to the contrary be given before 5 P.M., TO-DAY.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 3rd May, or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [324]

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING will be held at the ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE, D'AGUILAR STREET, on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, at EIGHT O'CLOCK.
ALL ENGINEERS in the Harbour are invited to attend.
J. K. REEBECK, Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [326]

FOR SALE.

EX STEAMSHIP "LAERTES."
A CONSIGNMENT OF HOCKING'S PATENT FRESH WATER-CONDENSERS.
THE BEST & CHEAPEST EVER MADE.

Capable of Condensing Three Thousand Gallons per day.
Apply to
G. FENWICK & Co., Victoria Foundry.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [328]

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Undersigned has been trading at the undermentioned premises for the past 38 years as TAILOR, DRAFTER, and GENERAL OUTFITTER. He has no connection whatever with any other firm trading under a similar name or style, and takes this opportunity of informing his old customers that their orders will receive the same careful attention in the future that has been given to them in the past. By supplying the Best Materials and Workmanship at MODERATE PRICES, and by promptly attending to all orders entrusted to his charge, he hopes to be favored with the patronage of his old customers and the Public Generally.

N.B.—Note the address.
NAM SING,
No. 84, Queen's Road Central,
Opposite the Central Market.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [325]

Intimations.

C. L. THEVENIN.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

HAS FOR SALE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE AND RED BURGUNDIES AT MODERATE PRICES.
A Capital AMONTILLADO SHERRY.
Assorted LIQUEURS of the best quality.
BON BONS, FRENCH PRESERVES, FRESH BUTTER AND CHEESE—Every French Mail, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [46]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION DEALERS.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.
Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.
Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [6]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS.

JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

N.A.U.D.C.A. and S.E.R.U.M.E.N.T.S.

SOLE AGENTS

for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND STYLUSES.

No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [47]

Intimations.

"NOVELTY STORE,"

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

JUST RECEIVED.

FANCY Decorated Bohemian Glass-Ware Watch-Stands, Toilet and Perfumery Stands of Parisian Manufacture, in great variety and elegant designs.
Fancy China-ware Card Trays, Pin Cushions and Powder Cases. Plush and Velvet Work Boxes and Perfumery Stands with superior Cutlery and Cut-glass Scent Bottles.
New and Fancy lot of Walking Sticks. Pinauds, Perfumery, Soaps, Sachets, &c.
Fancy Clocks Embedded in Porcelain-ware Plates, latest, Novelty of Paris, executed in handsome and elegant designs.
New Patent Double-action Corkscrews. Ladies' Silk Fringing Machines.
Briar-root and Cherry-wood Pipes with receptacles for receiving and preventing the juice from running into the mouth.
Real Meerschaum and Amber Cigarette Holders. Nickel and Leather Dog Leads and Collars. Fox-tail Dusters.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING, OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.—
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES. OLD JUDGE CIGARETTES.
LONE FISHERMAN CIGARETTES. LITTLE BEAUTY CIGARETTES.
FRUITS & FLOWERS CIGARETTES. DRAWING-ROOM CIGARETTES.

S. MEYERS, MANAGER.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1883. [28]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE GOLDEN SCISSOR, No. 13, PUTTINGER STREET.

A. M. ROBIN (LATE OF T. M. LAWSON'S, CALCUTTA)

TAILOR, Shirt and Breeches Maker and General Outfitter. Mr. ROBIN invites Public Patronage and guarantees a perfect fit at Moderate Charges.
N.B.—Note the address.
THE GOLDEN SCISSOR, No. 13, PUTTINGER STREET.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1883. [324]

STAG HOTEL, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.
Dinner at One o'clock, Dinner at 7 o'clock.

This HOTEL is centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places.
J. COOK, Proprietor.

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [5]

F. D. GUEDES.

WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 5, D'AGUILAR STREET.

Always on hand a large assortment of CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at Moderate Prices.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [663]

GUEDES & CO.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS.

D'AGUILAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS.

Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [4]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS.

AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 45, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

NO MORE TOOTH-ACHE!

by using the CELEBRATED DENTIFRICE OF THE REV. BENEDICTINE FRIARS

of SOULAC-ABBEY (Gironde) France.

Two Gold Medals, Brussels 1880, the highest award INVENTED 1373

SOLE AGENTS: A. & S. WATSON & CO. In Hong-Kong: A. & S. WATSON & CO.

QUINA-LAROCHE

Ferrugineux SYRUP

In spite of the ever increasing success of the Quina-Laroche (QUINA-LAROCHE), which has been honored with a prize of 100,000 francs, a Gold Medal, etc., there are many cases in which the Quina-Laroche is not sufficient to cure the various ailments which it is intended to cure.

THE FERRUGINEOUS SYRUP is fabricated from the pyrophosphate of iron and of soda with the principle of the three best ferruginous substances: a tonic and strengthening medicine in its most potent form.

It possesses the same properties as the Quina-Laroche.

CONSUMPTION, CHLOROSIS, POVERTY OF THE BLOOD, THE AFTER RESULTS OF CONFINEMENT, WEAR, DIRECTION, etc.

It cures the various ailments of the system and restores the red globules of the blood, which make the force and beauty. Far from fattening the system, it restores the original vigor and health.

Please note the signature of the Quina-Laroche.

PARIS, 22, 20, 18, rue Drouot, PARIS.

In Hong-Kong: A. & S. WATSON & CO.

Intimations.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIRECTORS are now prepared to receive TENDERS from suitable persons for a term of FIVE YEARS, for the lease of the HONGKONG HOTEL, with FURNITURE complete.

The Building (together with a powerful passenger lift), will comprise after the proposed alterations and additions have been completed, viz:—

THE BASEMENT.

Two Grand Entrances from Pedder's Street and Queen's Road. Bar, Billiard, Reading and Smoking Rooms with separate Entrance from Pedder's Street.

A handsomely fitted up Ladies' Room, for the use of visitors and others.

Manager's and General Offices, Kitchens, Store Rooms, &c., &c., &c.

FIRST FLOOR.

A Public Dining Room capable of dining upwards of 170 persons at the same time.

ONE LARGE BREAKFAST ROOM.

FIVE elegant and beautifully fitted up suite of Rooms, consisting of a Private DINING ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, CARD ROOM, READING ROOM, and BILLIARD ROOM.

TEN Bed Rooms with a Bathroom to each.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

Have each 26 lofty, well ventilated and lighted Bed Rooms, opening on to large Verandahs with a commodious Bath Room for each room.

All the Passages and Corridors throughout the premises are wide and well lighted, most of the furniture will be new and made expressly for the climate.

The special attention of Hotel Keepers and others is drawn to the unusual advantages offered.

Tenders to state sum per annum, and to include taxes. No Tender under \$3,500 per annum will be entertained by the Directors.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1883. [293]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of May, 1883, at TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON, when the following Special Resolutions will be proposed:

1.—That the Capital of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED, be increased from \$200,000 to \$300,000 by the issue of 1,000 new shares of \$100 each to be issued at par.

2.—That each of the said new shares be paid for by the following Calls, that is to say, The sum of \$20 shall be paid in respect of each of the said new shares on the 30th September, 1883, and the balance payable in respect of each of the said new shares shall be paid at such times thereafter, and in such sums any one of which shall not exceed \$25, as the Board of Directors of the Company shall think fit.

3.—That the said new shares be offered in the first instance in such manner, and at such times, as the Board shall think expedient to the persons who shall, on the 30th day of June, 1883, be the registered holders of the old or present shares, in the proportion of one new share for every two of the said old or present shares, and accepted, or not, within the time limited for that purpose by the Board, and that any new share, or shares, which shall have been offered in manner aforesaid and not accepted within the time limited for that purpose by the Board, shall be disposed of, and allotted, by the Board at such times, to such persons, at such prices, upon such terms, as to the amount of dividend to be paid thereon, or otherwise, and generally in such manner and way in every respect as the Board shall in its discretion direct in the interests of the Company.

4.—That subject and without prejudice to any direction of the Board to the contrary made in pursuance of the immediately preceding resolution, holders for the time being of the said new shares shall be entitled, as from the date of their acceptance thereof, to the meaning of Regulation No. 10 of the Articles of Association of the Company to participate in the dividend for the year 1883 to the extent hereinafter mentioned, that is to say,

(a)—They shall not be entitled to receive any part of the dividend distributable in respect of the nine Calendar months ending on the 30th September 1883.

(b)—When and so soon as the dividend for the three Calendar months ending on the 31st December, 1883, shall have been ascertained, and become payable in pursuance of the said Articles of Association, it shall be distributed amongst the holders for the time being of the said old or present shares and the holders for the time being of the said new shares in proportion to the number of shares respectively held by them, and the amount of such dividend to be received by the holders for the time being of the said new shares shall be (unless the said new shares have been fully paid up) estimated, not upon the price of issue, nor upon the current market price of the said new shares respectively, but upon the amount which shall, at the time that such dividend shall become payable, have been paid by way of call by the holders for the time being of the said new shares respectively.

5.—That the dividend for the year 1884 and every subsequent year shall be distributed amongst the holders for the time being of the said old or present shares and the holders for the time being of the said new shares in proportion to the number of shares respectively held by them, and the amount of such last mentioned dividends to be received by the holders for the time being of the said new shares shall be (unless the said new shares have been fully paid up) estimated, not upon the price of the said new shares respectively, but upon the amount which shall, at the time that such last mentioned dividends shall become payable, have been paid by way of call by the holders for the time being of the said new shares respectively.

6.—That the fees of one dollar each mentioned in regulations Nos. 11, 12 and 30 of the said Articles of Association shall cease to be payable and that the said regulations shall be read as though no mention were therein made of the payment of any fees.

7.—That regulation No. 33, providing for the payment of a fee of half a dollar in respect of every transfer or transmission of Shares in the Company shall be expunged from the said Articles of Association.

LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1883. [293]

HONGKONG TIMBER

YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [469]

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

There are a few changes to report in the quotations of several of our local stocks; but nothing of much importance in the shape of actual business has transpired since we last wrote. A few time transactions in Banks have been booked this morning at 201 per cent. premium for the end of July; but the stock can scarcely be said to be in great request. China Traders' continue in demand, would-be buyers offering the increased rate of 2625 without being able to secure any shares. North China stock, on the other hand, has fallen one hundred taels since yesterday, sellers now ruling the market at 1800; and Yangtzes are offered at 1050 without leading to business. A few sales of China Fires at 365 have been reported, and there are further sellers at the rate. Docks continue on the downward march; they are now weak, with sellers at 57 per cent. premium. Steamboats are also shaky, offers to sell at 42 per share premium meeting with no response from investors. Indo-China S.N. scrip has been negotiated at 5 per cent. premium. Luzons are altogether out of favor, with cash sellers at 97. On time a few transactions have been reported at 95 for the end of June. Chinese Insurances have been dealt in at 205, but there are buyers at this quotation.

Since noon a large quantity of Luzons have changed hands at the reduced price of \$91 per share for cash, and further sales on time have been put through at \$95 for the end of June; the stock left off weak with sellers at both of the above rates. Nothing else came under our notice.

4 o'clock p.m.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex New Issue—154 per cent. premium.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue—152 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$700 per share, sellers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$3,625 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,800 per share, sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$145 per share, sellers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 1050 per share, sellers.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$205 per share, sales and buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share, sales.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$1,350 per share, sales.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$365 per share, sales and sellers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—57 per cent. premium, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$42 per share, premium, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—122 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$185 per share, sellers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—5 per cent. prem. sales.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$200 per share, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent. premium.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$91 per share, sales and sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$178 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$30 per share, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 per cent. prem. ex. int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 percent. prem., sales.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/1
Bank Bills, on demand 3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/8 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8 1/2

ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. 4/8
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/8 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T. T. 22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T. T. 22 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 7 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight 7 1/2

EXPORT CARGO.
Per City of Tokio, str. for San Francisco—11,810 bags Rice, 10 bags Black Pepper, 579 boxes Prepared Opium, 10 boxes Oil, 189 boxes Nutmegs, 8 boxes Almonds, 2,345 boxes Gunies, 30 boxes Tobacco, 24 packages Tea, 253 packages Fire Crackers, 61 packages Cloves, 3,044 packages Merchandise, 4 cases Silks, and 1,000 empty Quicksilver flasks. For Hongkong—162 packages Merchandise. For Victoria, B.C.—8 boxes Crude Opium, and 183 packages Merchandise. For La Libertad—1 case Silks. For Callao—315 packages Merchandise. For Panama—1,000 bags Rice, 2 cases Silks, and 51 packages Merchandise. For Guayaquil—9 packages Merchandise and 1 case Silks. For St. Louis—52 packages Merchandise. For Philadelphia—5 packages Merchandise. For Washington—7 packages Merchandise. For New York—2 cases Silk Goods, 14 packages Merchandise, 214 bales Raw Silk, and 15 cases Raw Silk.

OPPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.
NEW MALWA.....per picul, 8530
(Allowance, Tals 64.)
OLD MALWA.....per picul, 8555
(Allowance, Tals 24.)
NEW PATNA (first choice) per chest, 8578
NEW PATNA (second).....per chest, 8570
NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest.....8571 1/2
NEW PATNA (bottom).....per chest, 8580
NEW BARNES.....per chest, 8565
OLD BARNES.....per chest, 8535
NEW PERSIAN.....per chest, 8585
OLD PERSIAN.....per picul, 8460
(Allowance, Tals.)

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.
(From Messrs. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)
Barometer—4 P.M. 30.00
Barometer—7 P.M. 29.98
Thermometer—4 P.M. 76
Thermometer—7 P.M. 75
Thermometer—10 P.M. 74
Thermometer—1 P.M. 73
Thermometer—4 P.M. 72
Thermometer—7 P.M. 71
Thermometer—10 P.M. 70
Thermometer—1 P.M. 69
Thermometer—4 P.M. 68
Thermometer—7 P.M. 67
Thermometer—10 P.M. 66
Thermometer—1 P.M. 65
Thermometer—4 P.M. 64
Thermometer—7 P.M. 63
Thermometer—10 P.M. 62
Thermometer—1 P.M. 61
Thermometer—4 P.M. 60
Thermometer—7 P.M. 59
Thermometer—10 P.M. 58
Thermometer—1 P.M. 57
Thermometer—4 P.M. 56
Thermometer—7 P.M. 55
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Thermometer—7 P.M. 51
Thermometer—10 P.M. 50
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Thermometer—4 P.M. 48
Thermometer—7 P.M. 47
Thermometer—10 P.M. 46
Thermometer—1 P.M. 45
Thermometer—4 P.M. 44
Thermometer—7 P.M. 43
Thermometer—10 P.M. 42
Thermometer—1 P.M. 41
Thermometer—4 P.M. 40
Thermometer—7 P.M. 39
Thermometer—10 P.M. 38
Thermometer—1 P.M. 37
Thermometer—4 P.M. 36
Thermometer—7 P.M. 35
Thermometer—10 P.M. 34
Thermometer—1 P.M. 33
Thermometer—4 P.M. 32
Thermometer—7 P.M. 31
Thermometer—10 P.M. 30
Thermometer—1 P.M. 29
Thermometer—4 P.M. 28
Thermometer—7 P.M. 27
Thermometer—10 P.M. 26
Thermometer—1 P.M. 25
Thermometer—4 P.M. 24
Thermometer—7 P.M. 23
Thermometer—10 P.M. 22
Thermometer—1 P.M. 21
Thermometer—4 P.M. 20
Thermometer—7 P.M. 19
Thermometer—10 P.M. 18
Thermometer—1 P.M. 17
Thermometer—4 P.M. 16
Thermometer—7 P.M. 15
Thermometer—10 P.M. 14
Thermometer—1 P.M. 13
Thermometer—4 P.M. 12
Thermometer—7 P.M. 11
Thermometer—10 P.M. 10
Thermometer—1 P.M. 9
Thermometer—4 P.M. 8
Thermometer—7 P.M. 7
Thermometer—10 P.M. 6
Thermometer—1 P.M. 5
Thermometer—4 P.M. 4
Thermometer—7 P.M. 3
Thermometer—10 P.M. 2
Thermometer—1 P.M. 1
Thermometer—4 P.M. 0
Thermometer—7 P.M. -1
Thermometer—10 P.M. -2
Thermometer—1 P.M. -3
Thermometer—4 P.M. -4
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Thermometer—10 P.M. -6
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Thermometer—1 P.M. -23
Thermometer—4 P.M. -24
Thermometer—7 P.M. -25
Thermometer—10 P.M. -26
Thermometer—1 P.M. -27
Thermometer—4 P.M. -28
Thermometer—7 P.M. -29
Thermometer—10 P.M. -30

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

FOKLEN, British steamer, 509, Abbott, 24th April, Tamsui 16th April, Taiwan 22nd, and Amoy 23rd, General—D. Lapraik & Co.
ELECTRA, German steamer, 1,462, Kaler, 24th April, Saigon 20th April, Rice—Siemssen & Co.
MARIE, German bark, 464, H. Ipland, 24th April, Fremantle 17th February, Sandalwood—Captain.
DECCAN, British steamer, 2,022, C. R. Edwards, 25th April, Shanghai 22nd April, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
HENRIETTA, American ship, 1,267, C. M. Nichols, 25th April, Newcastle, N.S.W., 8th March, Coal—Order.
GORDON CASTLE, British steamer, 1,320, W. Waring, 25th April, London 9th March, and Singapore 20th April, General—Adamson, Bell & Co.
MOSSE, British steamer, 1,323, H. Longley, 25th April, London 2nd March, and Singapore 19th April, General—Russell & Co.
FORMOSA, British schooner, 381, W. G. Quayle, 25th April, Key Glup Sand, W.A., 17th February, Sapanwood—Siemssen & Co.
ASHINGTON, British steamer, 809, McDonald, 25th April, Saigon 21st April, Rice—Siemssen & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
Glenavon, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Mosser, British steamer, for Yokohama.
Rosslyn, British steamer, for Saigon.
Hesperia, German steamer, for Woosung.
Peking, British steamer, for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

April 24, *Cornelia*, British bark, for Taiwan.
April 25, *Abdell*, British steamer, for Swatow.
April 25, *Greyhound*, British str., for Hoihow.
April 25, *Sallee*, French steamer, for Hoihow.
April 25, *Nervaty*, British steamer, for Nagasaki.
April 25, *Chop-sai*, Chinese gunboat, for a cruise.
April 25, *Swift*, British gunboat, for a cruise.
April 25, *Yokohama Maru*, Japanese steamer, for Kuchino.
April 25, *Brutus*, German steamer, for Singapore and Mauritius.
April 25, *Neslor*, British steamer, for Shanghai.
April 25, *Peking*, British steamer, for Shanghai.
April 25, *C. T. Hook*, British steamer, for Straits Settlements.
April 25, *Hesperia*, German str., for Woosung.
April 25, *Lido*, British steamer, for Amoy.
April 25, *Hainan*, British steamer, for Hoihow.
April 25, *P. T. Petersburg*, Russian steamer, for Vladivostok.
April 25, *William Manson*, British bark, for Chiofo.
April 25, *Naloran*, German sch., for Amoy.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Decan*, str. from Shanghai—Major Hallahan, Messrs. C. J. Holliday, J. Macmorran, and Mahomed Ally, 10 Chinese on deck, and 1 boy, for Hongkong. For Singapore—Miss C. Le Blanc. For Venice—Messrs. H. S. Morris and H. Taylor. For London—Mr. and Mrs. Gearing, 2 children, and amah, Mrs. Dudgeon, 4 Misses Dudgeon, 2 Masters Dudgeon, 2 infants, and amah, and Mr. E. Swanson.
Per *Fokien*, str. from Tamsui, &c.—Messrs. Goldborough, Macintosh, Keller, and 50 Chinese on deck.
Per *Mosser*, str. from Singapore—216 Chinese.
Per *Gordon Castle*, str. from Singapore—140 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The German steamship *Electra* reports left Saigon on the 20th instant. Had fine weather throughout.
The British steamship *Mosser* reports left London on the 2nd March, and Singapore on the 19th instant. Had fine weather and light winds. The last night had fresh N.E. wind.

The British steamship *Gordon Castle* reports left London on the 9th March, and Singapore on the 20th instant. Had light winds from the N.E. to E.N.E. with smooth sea and fine clear weather.

The British steamship *Fokien* reports left Tamsui on the 19th instant, Taiwan 22nd, and Amoy on the 23rd. From Tamsui to Taiwan had light variable air and fine clear weather. From Taiwan to Amoy had strong N.E. wind and dull heavy weather. From Amoy to port had Easterly winds and fine clear weather. In Amoy the steamships *Canaria*, *Hailong*, H.M. ships *Andalou* and *Vigilant*.

The British steamship *Glenavon* reports left London on the 12th March, at 3.30 p.m.; at 5.20 passed Gravesend, and at 7.40 anchored for the night. On the 13th at 3 a.m. weighed anchor and proceeded; at 8 a.m. passed Dover. Had moderate winds down Channel; thence had fresh and strong Westerly winds down the coast of Portugal and along the Mediterranean Sea. Arrived in Port Said on Tuesday, the 26th; entered the Canal at 6 a.m. on the 26th; arrived at Suez at 10 a.m. on the 28th, and proceeded on the voyage. Had light Northwesterly winds down the Red Sea as far as Jebelber. Had fresh Southerly wind from thence to Perim. Had light Northerly winds across the Indian Ocean as far as Ceylon; from thence had light Southerly winds to Achen Head. Had light variable winds through the Straits of Malacca; arrived in Singapore at 2.30 p.m. on the 17th instant, and left again at 6 p.m. on the 18th. Had light Northerly winds and calms until the 23rd, when it increased to a strong N.E. wind and continued until our arrival at 11 a.m. on the 24th.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Shanghai.—Per *Glenavon*, to-day, the 25th instant, at 5 p.m.
For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per *Kwangtung*, to-morrow, the 26th instant, at 11.30 a.m.
For Woosung.—Per *Glencoe*, to-morrow, the 26th instant, at 11.30 a.m.
For Singapore and Mauritius.—Per *Ing*, to-morrow, the 26th instant, at 3.30 p.m.
For Nagasaki.—Per *Gallie*, to-morrow, the 26th instant, at 5 p.m.
For Yokohama.—Per *Mosser*, to-morrow, the 26th instant, at 5 p.m.
For Yokohama.—Per *Khiva*, on Friday, the 27th instant, at 11.30 a.m.
For Shanghai.—Per *Fooksang*, on Friday, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m.
For Nagasaki and Kobe.—Per *Kumamoto Maru*, on Friday, the 27th instant, at 3.30 p.m.
For Singapore, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, &c., &c.—Per *Venice*, on Saturday, the 28th instant, at 3.30 p.m.
For Nagasaki.—Per *Brigit*, on Saturday, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ALBANY, British steamer, 1,488, John Daily, 18th April, Saigon 14th April, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
BELOIC, British steamer, 1,716, J. G. Cameron, 20th April, San Francisco 17th March, and Yokohama 12th April, Mails and General—O. & O. S. Co.
BELLONA, German steamer, 789, W. Schaefer, 22nd April, Saigon 18th April, Rice—Siemssen & Co.
BIVOUAC, British steamer, 831, Campbell, 19th April, Saigon 14th April, Rice—Tung Kee & Co.
BOTHWELL CASTLE, British steamer, 1,653, W. S. Thomson, 19th April, Saigon 15th April, Rice—Adamson, Bell & Co.
CAIRNSMUIR, British steamer, 1,123, G. L. Castle, 23rd April, Newcastle, N.S.W., 1st April, Coals—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
CATHARINA, Russian steamer, 810, W. G. Lert, 24th April, Saigon 19th April, General—Soy Sing.
CHEANG HOCK KIAN, British steamer, 900, F. Webb, 22nd April, Singapore 15th April, Merchandise—Bun Hin Chan.
CONSOLATION, British steamer, 764, W. B. Lindsay, 17th April, Bangkok 10th April, Rice and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
ESMERALDA, British steamer, 395, G. Wright, 24th March, Manila 21st March, General—Russell & Co.—Kowloon Dock.
FAME, British steamer, 112, Stopani, (rug plying) Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
GAELIC, British steamer, 1,712, W. A. Turpin, 16th April, San Francisco 6th March, and Yokohama 9th April, General—O. & O. S. Co.
GLENCOE, British steamer, 1,901, E. F. Park, 18th April, Saigon 14th April, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
GLENAVON, British steamer, 1,985, Donaldson, 24th April, London 12th March, and Singapore, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
INGO, German steamer, 679, Jorleson, 10th April, Newchwang 3rd April, Beans—Dunn, Melbye & Co.
JORGE JUAN, Spanish steamer, 493, Garo, 19th April, Manila 16th April, General—Remedios & Co.
KWANTUNG, British steamer, 674, M. Young, 22nd April, Foochow 18th April, Amoy 19th, and Swatow 21st, General—D. Lapraik & Co.
KUSAMOTO MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,913, J. Drummond, 22nd April, Nagasaki 17th April, General—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.
LIDO, British steamer, 620, S. Lewis, 21st April, Manila 21st April, General—Russell & Co.
PANDORA, Austro-Hungarian steamer, 2,136, G. Surt, 20th April, Trieste, and Singapore 13th April, General—Melchers & Co.
PEMBROKESHIRE, British steamer, 1,717, S. Rickard, 22nd April, Saigon 18th April, Rice—Adamson, Bell & Co.
P. S. RURIAMAN, British steamer, 89, Rose, 21st April, Saigon 18th April, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
ROSSLYN, British steamer, 1,049, J. McKee, 21st April, Saigon 17th April, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
SEA GULL, American steamer, 48, Hayden, Nov. 24th, China Traders' Insurance Co.
VENICE, British steamer, 1,271, Drake, 16th April, Nagasaki 10th April, Coal—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
YOTTUNG, British steamer, 286, H. Kennett, June 23rd, Quanaul 19th June, General—Kwok Acheong & Sons.

—SAILING VESSELS.

ABDIE CARVER, American bark, 983, Pendleton, 15th April, Newcastle, N.S.W., 21st Feb., Coals—Siemssen & Co.
ANTON GUNTHER, British bark, 441, F. Steinbrugg, 17th April, Keelung 12th April, Coals—Melchers & Co.
AUSSEN, Danish bark, 255, Vandel, 23rd April, Whampoa 22nd April, Ballast—Wielor & Co.
AURORA, British bark, 294, R. Milne, 19th April, Bangkok 14th March, Rice and General—Kang Feng Tze.
BENEDICTA, German bark, 247, C. Dahm, 23rd April, Newchwang 6th April, Beans—Wielor & Co.
BEN. F. HUNT, Jr., Amer. bark, 1,190, J. N. Pritchard, 23rd April, Newcastle, N.S.W., 24th February, Coal—Russell & Co.
BONITO, German brig, 592, H. Haase, 17th April, Bangkok 17th March, General—Wielor & Co.
CHANDERNAGOR, Siberian bark, 682, Mercier, 6th Feb., Manila 27th Jan., Ballast—Carlows & Co.
CYPRUS, British ship, 1,392, Johnson, 11th Jan., Middlebore 4th August, Iron—Russell & Co.
C. B. HAZELTINE, American bark, 880, W. Gilkey, 4th Feb., Rio de Janeiro 9th Oct., Petroleum—Russell & Co.
EDDERSIDE, British ship, 1,306, Lane, 20th March, Newcastle 16th February, Coal—Borneo Co.
ELLEN, British bark, 499, C. Hodge, 4th April, Newcastle, N.S.W., 16th February, Coals—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
ERNS, German bark, 664, H. D. Fundt, 25th March, Shanghai 18th March, General—Captain.
GUARDIAN, American ship, 1,124, Fletcher, 3rd Feb., Newcastle, N.S.W., 8th Dec., Coals—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
HERMANN, German bark, 444, M. Traulsen, 10th April, Bangkok 24th March, General—Wielor & Co.
JOHN WORSTER, American bark, F. A. Houghton, 11th Feb., Newcastle, N.S.W., 19th Dec., Coal—Russell & Co.
KLEPPE, German bark, 799, G. Oshen, 9th April, Singapore 27th February, Timber—Captain.
KJOENHAVN, Danish bark, 365, Magleby, 16th April, Amoy 15th April, Bricks—Wielor & Co.
LOUISA, German 3-m. sch., 245, Schlerloch, 2nd Jan., Whampoa 31st Dec., General—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
MAONAT, Norwegian bark, 636, A. C. Hansen, 15th April, Newcastle, N.S.W., 15th Feb., Coal—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
MARY WHITRIDGE, American ship, 862, Geo. Freeman, 2nd Feb., New York 14th Sept., Kerosene Oil—Russell & Co.
MERCURY, American ship, 1,156, Panno, 4th March, Singapore 1st February, Timber—Chinese.
N. THAYER, American bark, 585, Crosby, 1st April, Newcastle 27th January, Coals—Adamson, Bell & Co.
PAPA, German bark, 748, F. H. Bannat, 5th March, Cronstadt 25th October, Flour—Siemssen & Co.—Kowloon Dock.
PENOBSCOT, American bark, 1,133, O. G. Eaton, 28th March, Newcastle, N.S.W., 31st January, Coal—Russell & Co.
PRISCILLA, British bark, 707, E. Young, 25th March, Newcastle 8th January, Coal—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
ROBERT PORTER, American bark, 840, D. C. Nichols, 6th April, Newcastle, N.S.W., 20th January, Coals—Russell & Co.
SACRAMENTO, American ship, 1,347, J. C. Enawile, 20th April, New York 18th Dec., Oil and General—Melchers & Co.
SAMAR, American ship, 1,018, O. Miller, 23rd April, Sydney 23rd February, Coal—Dunn, Melbye & Co.

HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.

(Continued.)

SARAH HIGNETT, American ship, 1,418, J. Bana, 9th April, Higo 28th March, Ballast—Captain.
SIR WM. WALLACE, British bark, 968, T. R. Brown, 24th Feb., Newcastle, N.S.W., 30th Dec., Coal—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
ST. IDREUC, French bark, 388, J. Durand, 2nd April, Whampoa 1st April, General—Carlows & Co.
SUSAN GILMORE, American ship, 1,207, W. M. Carves, 18th April, Nagasaki 10th April, Coal—Captain.
TILLIE BAKER, American bark, 683, J. H. Boynton, 23rd April, Newcastle, N.S.W., 21st February, Coal—Melchers & Co.
WAGRIEN, German 3-m. schooner, 179, A. Diburn, 31st March, Whampoa 1st April, General—Wielor & Co.
WANDERING WIEV, American ship, 1,668, H. Talpay, 26th Feb., Cardiff 27th October, Coal—Russell & Co.
WANDERING MINSTREL, British bark, 362, W. Swainright, 16th April, Sydney, N.S.W., 22nd February, Coals—Dunn, Melbye & Co.

CANTON.

AMOV, British steamer, 814, C. Herrmann, 22nd April, Shanghai 8th April, General—Siemssen & Co.
FOOKSANG, British steamer, 990, Hogg, 22nd April, Shanghai 18th April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HWA-YUEH, Chinese steamer, 984, Wilson, 24th April, Shanghai 20th April, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

WHAMPOA.

SCHWAN, German brig, 276, T. Schroder, 24th March, Iloilo 8th March, Wood—Siemssen & Co.

AMOV.

In Port on 18th April, 1883.

Androski, British bark, 400 (Murray)—Boyd & Co.
Anna Sieben, German bark, 609 (Paulsen)—Captain.
Chloris, German bark, 334 (Matsen)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Faugh Balaugh, German 3-m. sch., 220 (Ruie)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Juno, German bark, 266 (Nielsen)—Pasdag & Co.
Milton, Norwegian bark, 465 (Kroger)—Boyd & Co.
M. A. Dixon, British bark, 415 (Cooke)—Boyd & Co.
Orient, German bark, 461 (W. G. Reder)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Rachel, British bark, 282 (Affleck)—Boyd & Co.
Tetuan, British bark, 347 (Hyne)—Pasdag & Co.
Theresa, German bark, 391 (Lawrensen)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Velocity, British bark, 490 (H. Martin)—Pasdag & Co.

SHANGHAI.

In Port on 19th April, 1883.

Anglo-Indian, British bark, 444 (Graham)—Dryadine, Ringer & Co.
Argos, British brig, 289 (Johnson)—Nils Moller.
Batavia, British bark, 367—Nils Moller.
Brunette, British bark, 374 (Turnhill)—Morris & Co.
Caroline, German schooner, 272 (Michelson)—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
Chinghai, Chinese bark, 472 (Taylor)—C. M. S. N. Co.
C. Mardon, British bark, 550 (Marden)—J. E. Collyer & Co.
Gleed, Norwegian bark, 437 (Harter)—Butterfield & Swire.
G. H. Wappaus, German bark, 538 (Boysen)—Meyerink & Co.
J. S. Stone, American bark—Captain.
Kolga, British bark, 359 (Ketel)—Nils Moller.
Kolga, German bark, 540 (Lorne Bang)—Russell & Co.
L. B. Gilchrist, American ship, 1,158 (Frazar)—Boyd & Co.
M. Wankman, American sch., 505 (Ober)—J. W. Muller & Co.
Northern Light, American bark, 380 (Hamilton)—J. E. Collyer & Co.
Fearl, American bark, 536 (Howes)—Chapman, King & Co.
Petho, German bark, 433 (Lambke)—Chapman, King & Co.
Solidor, British bark, 240 (Danielson)—Nils Moller.
Statu, Norwegian bark, 581 (Hennester)—Siemssen & Co.
Tyburnia, British bark, 948 (Chalmers)—Adamson, Bell & Co.

YOKOHAMA.

In Port on 13th April, 1883.

Ada, British schooner, 73 (Goldie)—H. Cook.
Adela, Russian schooner, 50 (Isaacson)—F. Retz.
Alexander, American schooner, 50 (Carlson)—H. Cook.
Alma, American schooner, 52 (Tibbey)—J. D. Carroll & Co.
Black Diamond, German bark, 670 (Boyd)—P. Bohm.
Bothwell Castle, British ship, 553 (Pomney)—Walsh, Hall & Co.
Chocoma, American ship, 1,663 (Lockie)—C. Illies & Co.
Continental, American ship, 1,712 (Clark)—C. & J. Trading Co.
Diana, American schooner, 75 (Peterson)—Captain.
Earl of Cranville, British schooner, 1,198 (Reynolds)—Frazar & Co.
E. von Beaulieu, German bark, 336 (Getting)—Groesser & Co.
E. T. Crowell, American bark, 1,137 (Pendleton)—Frazar & Co.
Felix, Russian schooner, 65 (Stenberg)—Captain.
Helena, American schooner, 40 (Bischof)—M. Ginsbury.
H. Bremer, German bark, 322 (Bremer)—Chalmers.
Lizian, American schooner, 60 (Abbott)—D. Carroll & Co.
M. C. Bohm, German schooner, 56—P. Bohm.
Osage, American schooner, 36, E. (Pearce)—Captain.
Otome, American schooner, 52 W. (Hardy)—Snow & Co.
Otter, American schooner, 56 (Littlejohn)—J. E. Collyer & Co.
Rose, American schooner, 40 (Wilson)—W. Copeland.
Rose, American schooner, 72 (Brassey)—M. Ginsbury.
Sophie, Russian brig, 330 (P. Lemacheff)—F. Retz.
Stella, Russian schooner, 40 (Isaacson)—F. Retz.
Ternogori, British ship, 1,252 (Cann)—Comes & Co.
Undanted, American ship, 1764 (Hamilton)—C. & J. Trading Co.
Vigilant, American ship, 1,800 (Gould)—Frazar & Co.
Zephyr, British schooner, 250 (Ewart)—P. Hodge.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Albatross, screw sloop, 4 guns, Commander Chas. Hicks, Amoy.
Audacious, double-screw iron frigate, Captain R. E. Tracey, Amoy.
Champion, corvette, 14 guns, Captain Russell S. G. Pasley, Singapore.
Cleopatra, corvette, 14 guns, Captain Hippisley, en route Hongkong.
Curacao, corvette, 14 guns, Captain Anstruther, Hongkong.
Daring, composite sloop, 4 guns, Commander F. J. Elliott, Kobe.
Esk, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, In reserve, Hongkong.
Flying-Fish, sloop, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander Hoskyn, Korea.
Fly, double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Commander J. Hope, Singapore.
Foxhound, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander McQuhae, Sandakan.
Kestrel, double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Commander E. Hotham, Shanghai.
Lianet, British gunboat, Commander C. P. Harris, Shanghai.
Maggie, surveying vessel, 4 guns, Hongkong.
Midge, double-screw gun-vessel, In reserve, Hongkong.
Mooreen, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander J. H. Corie, Korea.
Pegasus, sloop, 6 guns, Commander Bickford, Amoy.
Sheldrake, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander M. Bridger, Yokohama.
Swift, double-screw gun-vessel, 5 guns, Commander Collins, Hongkong.
Tweed, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, In reserve, Hongkong.
Victor Emanuel, receiving ship, 20 guns, Commodore Cumling, Hongkong.
Vigilant, paddle despatch-vessel, 2 guns, Lieut.-Commander C. Lindsay, Hongkong.
Wivern, turret-ship, 4 guns, In reserve, Hongkong.
Zephyr, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieutenant-Commander Foulard, Tientsin.

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

Abreck, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Captain Schanz, Chiofo.
Alert, American corvette, 4 corvette, Commander Kempf, Kobe.
Aragon, Spanish frigate, Don Jose R. Hiquero, Hongkong.
Duke of Edinburgh, Russian ironclad, Captain de Giers, Shanghai.
Elizabeth, German corvette,